

Preliminary Report on Archeological
Investigations at the Patuxent Point
Subdivision Property
Calvert County, Maryland

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Table of Contents

Table of Contents.....	i
Preliminary Report	
Archeological Investigations at the Patuxent Point Subdivision	
Property.....	1
Introduction.....	1
Description of Work.....	2
Background Investigations.....	2
Field Investigations.....	2
Laboratory Analysis.....	2
Report.....	3
Results of the Field Work.....	3
Area D.....	3
Excavations.....	3
Controlled Surface Collection.....	4
Area B.....	5
Area A.....	6
Excavations.....	6
Controlled Surface Collection.....	6
Area C.....	7
Summary.....	8
Recommendations for Further Investigations.....	9
Prehistoric Resources.....	9
Historic Resources.....	11
Conclusion.....	13
References Cited.....	15
List of Figures.....	16
Figure 1	
Project Area Map supplied with Scope of Work.....	17
Figure 2	
Solomons Island 7.5' Topographic Map, Area D, completed by Otter (1987).....	18
Figure 3	
Plow strips and shovel tests completed by Otter.....	19
Figure 4	
Plan of Features 1, 2, and 4.....	20
Figure 5	
Plan of Feature 3.....	21
Figure 6	
Prehistoric Artifact Density	
Controlled Surface Survey Strips, Patuxent Point Property.....	22
Figure 7	

Historic Artifact Density	
Controlled Surface Survey Strips, Patuxent Point	
Property	23
Tables	
Artifacts from Site H3, Patuxent Point Property	24

Preliminary Report: Archeological Investigations at the Patuxent Point Subdivision Property

Introduction

This is a preliminary report on investigations completed at the Patuxent Point Subdivision Property, near Solomons in Calvert County, Maryland (Figure 1). The work was completed by **Thunderbird Archeological Associates** for **CRJ Associates, Inc.** of Camp Springs, Maryland, in late June and early July of 1987. The work was initiated at the request of Mr. Dennis Pogue, the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist, as the result of a review of the proposed subdivision under the Calvert County Townhouse/Multifamily Project Review ordinance.

That review by Pogue had previously stimulated a survey of a small segment of the project area, which had indicated the presence of a prehistoric archaeological site in that segment, as well as the edge of an historic site. (Otter 1987). Additional archaeological resources were predicted in the area because the environmental and physiographic setting was favorable for both prehistoric and historic period occupation. Accordingly, two or more Scopes of Work describing the need for additional archaeological survey and testing were developed. The work reported here includes additional work at the prehistoric site identified in the initial survey as well as a reconnaissance of the remaining area of the subdivision, a total of 89.59 acres as indicated in the scope of work. That scope, prepared by Pogue, divided the subdivision into three Areas, exclusive of the area covered by Otter's survey, designated Areas A, B, and C. For ease and consistency of reference, we have chosen to designate the field, part of which was covered by the other survey, as "Area D". This is the area indicated on the map supplied with the scope (Figure 1 in this report) as "Area Done".¹ Different levels and kinds of investigations were specified in the Scope of Work for the different areas, and these are given in more detail below.

Because of the desire of both CRJ and the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist to expedite the evaluation of the cultural resources in the project area, this preliminary report is submitted in

¹It should be noted that this map is only very roughly accurate, and reference must be made to illustrations in the original report (C3 and C6) to more precisely define the area covered by Otter, and which is only part of the area designated Area D in this report (see Figures 2 and 3 in this report).

the form of a management report, to allow project planning to continue. The detailed analysis of the artifacts and ecofacts acquired during the investigation has not yet been completed, but sufficient information has been developed to allow the evaluation of the cultural resources in the project area. A more complete report, conforming to the Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland will be prepared after those analyses are complete. Dr. William Gardner served as Principal Investigator on this project and Timothy A. Thompson directed the field investigations and laboratory analysis.

Description of Work

BACKGROUND INVESTIGATIONS

Consultation with the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist and the Jefferson Patterson Memorial Park was specified, but no formal archival or background study was included in the Scope of Work.

FIELD INVESTIGATIONS

Two main categories of field work were carried out for this project: excavation and controlled surface collection. Excavations were carried out in Area D to salvage features identified in Otter's original survey. The initial plan was to excavate five features identified by Otter. Four of these were roughly located on Figure "C-7" in his report (Otter 1987:49 — Figure 3 in this report), and the location of a fifth was suggested by Pogue in a field conference. All of the materials from the intact portion of the features were to be retrieved and returned to the Thunderbird facility for water screening, flotation, and further analysis of the contents. Test pits were also specified in the Scope of Work for the wooded margins of the fields, and in areas where the surface collection suggested significant remains might be present.

In order to identify archaeological sites in portions of the project area that had not been surveyed previously, surface collections of plowed strips were called for. The number of these for each area was specified and they were to be divided into c. 20' by 20' collection units to provide a sample surface survey of each area. Artifacts were to be collected and analyzed using these units. The plowing was to be the responsibility of CRJ.

LABORATORY ANALYSIS

In addition to the analysis of the cultural material on the basis of previously defined functional and cultural types, analysis of the

floral, faunal and shell remains was included in the proposal for those contexts for which such analysis was appropriate. The latter analyses were intended for the contents of the intact features.

REPORT

A report of the results of the investigations, following the format specified in the **Guidelines for Archeological Investigations in Maryland** will be prepared after all the laboratory analysis is complete.

Results of the Field Work

The field work was adjusted somewhat to accomodate some unforeseen circumstances. It was discovered in consultation with the Southern Maryland Regional archæologist that a complete surface collection of the area previously investigated by Otter was desired. Since only the feature excavations had been allowed for in the budget calculations for this area it was necessary to eliminate the surface collection in Area C, and reduce the scope of subsurface testing in other areas to complete this work. Area D, as defined here, includes all of the area previously surveyed by Otter, as well as an additional portion of that field not covered under the earlier contract. This is done to make the survey areas congruent with the hedge rows and field margins found in the field.

AREA D

EXCAVATIONS

Complete excavation of three features and a partial excavation of a fourth was achieved. These four features were located in the northwest corner of area. A fifth feature, indicated further to the southeast on Otter's map (Otter 1987, Figure C-7), could not be relocated from surface indications. The intact portions of Features 1 and 2 (see Figure 4) were completely removed, placed in plastic garbage bags and returned to the Thunderbird Facility for waterscreening, flotation and artifact analysis. The plowzone over Feature 2 was dry screened in the field, but this procedure was too time consuming, and was not applied in other locations. A portion of Feature 3 was placed in plastic bags and returned to the lab, but this feature proved to be too large (more than 10' in diameter — see Figure 5) to complete, so only a portion of it was collected. Feature 4 (Figure 4) was dry-screened through quarter-inch mesh, and all artifacts and bone collected.

No analysis has been completed at this date of the excavated materials from the features in Area D, but some observations were

made in the field and during preliminary laboratory processing. Oysters dominate the shellfish species in the pit fills. Clams and snails are present in much lesser amounts. Noticeable amounts of faunal material are present in each of the features; mammals appear more conspicuous than fish although both are present. Each contained Mockley ceramics of the Middle Woodland Period, easily recognized from their thick, shell tempered plain and net marked sherds. Other ceramics, including a thinner cord marked type, and lithic debitage were present in the features.

CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION

The entire field surrounding the head of the ravine in area D (Figures 6 and 7) was plowed, and a large proportion of it was subject to controlled surface collection in 20' wide strips. This includes all of the area surveyed by Otter, as well as the west side of the ravine head not previously surveyed. Artifacts were scarce in the center section of this area, so only alternate strips were collected.

Prehistoric artifacts were scattered throughout the area collected in varying intensity (Figure 6). Several 20' by 20' units contained five or more artifacts, but these were likewise scattered throughout the area, and no real clustering larger than the twenty foot collection units was observed. It should be noted that, if anything, the intensity of surface artifacts is somewhat diminished in the area where the features were located, pointing to the need for caution in assuming a direct correlation between surface artifact (as opposed to shell) indications and this category of feature. It seems possible that the slightly greater intensity of artifacts further to the southeast is associated with the remains of structures or other dwelling features, which would logically have been somewhat removed from the trash pits. If such features were present and their remains preserved below the plowzone in the form of postholes they would be particularly significant since although pit features from the Middle Woodland have been investigated previously, little is known of other aspects of the spatial organization of occupations from this period.

By contrast, materials from the historic period showed rather clear-cut clustering along the west side of the head of the ravine, and particularly to the southwest (Figure 7). Otter had identified some clustering of historic materials on the west side of his survey area, east of the clustering noted here. He suggested that the site represented a late nineteenth or early twentieth century occupation associated with the structure that appears on the U.S.G.S.

Quadrangle sheets. The materials collected by this survey included pipestem, slip-decorated redware, and pearlware, which indicates a late eighteenth early nineteenth century occupation as well. Architectural remains such as glazed brick and nails were recovered indicating that structural remains may be present below the surface. Materials appeared in some concentration at the southeast end of Plow Strip AII, so this area as well as the wooded fence row separating Areas D and A has been included within the rough preliminary site boundaries labelled "H1" on Figure 7. The fence row contains the foundation remains of the structures that appear on contemporary Quadrangle Sheets (Figure 2) as well as earlier maps. A local informant (Mr. Bob Purdy) supplied the information that it was occupied into the 1950's. It was abandoned after the death of the last resident, the widow of a man named Weems who operated a steamship line serving the small communities along the shores of the bay. The house was apparently destroyed as a fire hazard by the fire department. It very likely represents an extension of the earlier occupation indicated closer to the head of the ravine.

AREA B

Five Strips were plowed in Area B (Figure 6), three were completely collected in twenty foot lengths, and a fifth was partially collected. These strips were fairly consistently 25' wide resulting in collection units 20' by 25'. The surface collection was truncated in this area after a consultation with the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist, which indicated additional work was needed in Area D. A scatter of prehistoric artifacts was collected throughout this area, but no intense concentrations of artifacts were identified and little shell was noted on the surface. The majority of the materials collected by the survey was non-diagnostic debitage, although some tools and diagnostic projectile points were observed. The analysis of this material is not complete, but based on field observations a majority of the diagnostics date from the Archaic period, and previous experience with sites from this period in this kind of setting suggests that there is little likelihood that remains undisturbed by plowing are present.

Historic period remains were even less frequent and appeared to be confined to modern bottle glass and hard-paste whitewares. There were no concentrations. For these reasons the densities were not plotted, and area B has been excluded from Figure 7.

AREA A

Area A (Figure 6 and 7) was indicated in the Scope of Work as having the highest potential for prehistoric remains by virtue of its location adjacent to the intersection of the Patuxent River, Hungerford Creek and the smaller drainage which descended the ravine which terminates in Area D. Two smaller declivities, probably originally carrying the runoff from springheads, penetrate the area and these are shown as pointed convexities in the vegetation on Figures 6 and 7.

EXCAVATIONS

Three shovel tests were placed in the wooded area near the western end of Plow Strip AI primarily to evaluate the depositional situation at the upper edge of the ravine. Although the analysis of these units is not complete it is clear that there is a build-up of soil in this area probably produced by slope wash from the adjacent cultivated area. No obvious buried soil surfaces were apparent in the soil profiles but artifacts were collected in all three units at depths greater than 1.5', well below the presently defined A horizon. This clearly suggests the possibility that buried cultural contexts, possibly undisturbed, might be found in this area. Additional shovel tests had been planned around the next declivity to the southwest, where it is likely that a similar situation exists, but re-allocation of time and work effort to Area D eliminated these additional tests.

Two additional shovel tests were placed in and near Plow Strip AVIII, because of the concentration of shell and historic artifacts observed in that area. Early colonial period artifacts were collected from the plow zone in both pits. At the bottom of the second, labeled "Test Pit, Historic Feature" on Figure 7, an intact (unplowed) deposit of shell mixed with colonial artifacts was encountered. This may be a trash pit, or a filled in feature of some other function, and it extends beyond the margins of the small test pit. Time limitations prevented further exploration of this feature. The artifacts are discussed more fully in conjunction with the controlled surface collection, but here it should be observed that the test pit revealed the presence of an intact feature presumably from the seventeenth century. Such remains are not unheard of in Calvert County but very few have been extensively investigated, so the significance of this site is beyond doubt. The site is labelled "H3" on Figure 7.

CONTROLLED SURFACE COLLECTION

The concentration of materials at the east end of Plow Strip AII is associated with the foundation complex and the materials across

the hedge row that contains it. These have been mentioned previously in the discussion of Area D. The site area designated "H2" of Figure 7 is based primarily on vegetation identified in the wooded area, although a some historic artifacts were found toward the west ends of Plow Strips AII and AIII. A more detailed analysis of the materials from the site designated H3 will be presented in the final report, but here it may be observed that the ceramics from that site found in the Plow Strips AVII and AVIII and the two adjacent Test Pits included slip-decorated redwares, (presumably) British delft and cobalt-decorated coarse stonewares. A total of eleven Kaolin pipe stem fragments could be measured (inside diameter) and the application of the Binford regression formula ($Y = 1931.85 - 38.26X$) to these data yielded a calculated median date of 1653.60 for the sample. The sample is really too small to be considered completely reliable but in connection with the other artifacts it strongly supports the suggestion of an early colonial occupation. Pipes made from a softer buff paste clay with rouletted designs are likely to be locally made indicators of seventeenth century occupation (see Smolek et al 1984:7-8). Brick fragments and nails were present indicating that a structure was present, gunflint remains were collected, and fragments of a free-blown wine bottle and a case bottle complete the inventory for this site area (See Table 1).

What is particularly noticeable is what is absent from the assemblage in this area. No fine white salt-glazed stoneware or other characteristically 18th century ceramic types were present, although later types were found in the area of H1. The assemblage was fairly small, and this is also characteristic of seventeenth century sites. All this leads to the conclusion that the site was occupied and abandoned before the eighteenth century was far advanced, and when coupled with the presence of an intact feature from this period the research value of this site would appear to be unquestionable.

AREA C

No investigations were carried out in this Area after a consultation with the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist resulted in a reallocation of field time from this area to Area D. Area had been identified in the Scope of Work as the portion of the Study Area that had the lowest potential for containing significant archaeological resources.

Summary

The work completed by this survey extends the work done by Otter (1987) in which two overlapping sites were identified. The boundaries of the prehistoric site 18CV272 have been extended northwestward along the ravine which forms the northeastern boundary of the property toward the intersection of the ravine, Hungerford Creek, and the Patuxent River. Concentrations of artifacts may be observed in the artifact density plots shown on Figure 6, and concentrations of surface shell scatters, suggesting the presence of midden and/or pits, occur in other locations within the boundaries shown. The boundary on the northeastern side of the site has been arbitrarily drawn (approximately) along the property line. It is likely that additional prehistoric resources associated with 18CV272 would be found on adjacent property, but additional research would be needed to identify these.

Prehistoric artifacts were collected southwest of the boundary shown, as well. These are rather thinly scattered and clearly extend beyond the boundaries of the present research. The artifacts are also more commonly from the Archaic period, and a separate site designation would probably be appropriate when a clearer picture of the extent of these resources has been obtained. No site number has been obtained for this prehistoric manifestation.

The second site identified by Otter (1987) is 18CV271. This is an historic site whose boundaries extended beyond the area of Otter's original survey. He identified this site as a twentieth century site, based on the appearance of a dwelling or dwellings on modern maps. The present survey extends the boundaries of this site, labelled "H1" on Figure 7, to include the foundations in the tree line separating Areas D and A, and slightly beyond into Area A. While twentieth century artifacts were observed within these boundaries, a sizeable quantity of items dating from early in the nineteenth century and possibly as early as the late eighteenth century were recovered from the area. Glazed brick fragments concentrated close to the head of the ravine suggest the possibility that a dwelling that predates the one shown on twentieth century maps is present, and sub-plow-zone features associated with this earlier occupation may also be present.

Another historic site, bearing the field designation "H2" (Figure 7) has been identified near the northeast corner of Area A. Surface artifacts are not particularly numerous in this area, but vegetation

commonly associated with a dwelling is located in the woods here. Further investigation may confirm or disconfirm this hypothesis.

The most interesting historic manifestation in the project area has been labelled "H3" (Figure 7). Artifacts concentrated in surface collection units as well as those collected from test pits suggest that a site dating from the second half of the seventeenth century is present here. An intact pit or other shell-bearing feature was located in a test pit, and bone and fish scales were recovered suggesting that undisturbed remains are present and that reliable subsistence information from the early colonial period might be obtained. Research from other seventeenth century tidewater sites suggests that post-in-the-ground structures may leave substantial evidence below the plow zone (Carson et al 1981), so considerable historical data may be present at this site.

Recommendations for Further Investigations

The Calvert County Review process (Pogue 1987) suggests that additional archaeological investigations should be recommended based on the significance of sites with reference to the Southern Maryland Archaeological Resource Management Plan (Pogue and Smolek 1985) and the integrity of the contexts present, generally following the procedures established for Federal Review. The project area is within the "St. Leonard Creek coastal area" Area of Concern as specified in the Management Plan (Pogue and Smolek 1985:134-137. These areas of concern "... should be viewed as high priority areas both for inventory and research and for implementation of presently established compliance/protective mechanisms" (Pogue and Smolek 1985:134). The plan further describes this area, in combination with adjacent areas, as an area where "... inventory remains far from complete and the incidence of intensive examinations of specific sites remains low as well. The valley appears particularly rich in both early historic Colonial and Late Woodland/Contact period village sites, two periods/manifestations that possess particular research significance" (Pogue and Smolek 1985:137). Further discussion is provided here, and elsewhere in the management plan, of the intense threat to archaeological resources posed by increasing development pressures in this area.

PREHISTORIC RESOURCES

Although the analysis is not yet complete, field observations indicated the presence of prehistoric occupations dating from Middle Archaic, Late Archaic, Early Woodland and Middle Woodland Periods

within the Patuxent Point project area. The latter component appears to be responsible for the intense concentrations of remains within the site area of 18CV272. A few projectile points that date from earlier periods are found within these boundaries and beyond them as well, particularly in Area B. The breakdown of prehistoric sites by cultural period in the Management Plan counts components only at the grossest level ("Paleo", "Archaic", "Woodland" — Pogue and Smolek 1985:21), so the proportions of the subdivisions of these periods is not clear, and a numerical evaluation of the relative scarcity of the components in the study area is likewise indeterminate. The Archaic components are known almost exclusively from surface collections, and excavation of intact sites from this period is a high research priority (Pogue and Smolek 1985:126). The plan points out the Woodland period is better known than the Archaic, but because of the apparent increasing complexity of cultural adaptations excavated data is particularly important and these are quite scarce. Only two Late Woodland village sites have been the subject of intensive excavations in the Southern Maryland Region, and no mention is made in the plan of excavations at Middle Woodland sites (Pogue and Smolek 1985:128).

A more detailed review of the distribution of specific prehistoric components in the Lower Patuxent is provided by Israel (1985:24-26). He points out that the survey of the Patterson estate identified 20 Townsend Phase (Late Woodland) components, but only six Selby Bay Phase (Middle Woodland) components comparable to the occupation at the Patuxent Point are present in that protected area. Selby Bay Phase components are identified with moderate frequency in surface surveys and collections analysis, but we could identify no report of an extensive excavation for this component in the Lower Patuxent. Sites with good undisturbed subsistence remains, such as 18CV272 are particularly important, since there is an implied shift in the subsistence base in the direction of cultivated plants during this period. Increased complexity of social organization is an expected concomitant of this shift. In addition, almost nothing is known of the building technology or spatial organization of settlement for Selby Bay components beyond the few pits and middens that have been excavated.

The site therefore has important potential for contributing to answers to several of the "Recommended Research Questions for the Future Study of Maryland's Archaeological Resources" (Pogue and Smolek 1985:122), including:

"2. What factors are involved in the social transformation of prehistoric populations from egalitarian, non-sedentary societies into complex, sedentary societies into complex, sedentary societies?"

"5. In the prehistoric period, does technological change serve as a stimulus to culture change (i.e. do recognized changes in technology precede recognized culture changes) or is technological change simply a response to other internal or external factors involved in culture change?"

"9. How has the maritime/riverine physiography of Maryland affected its prehistoric and historic development?"

It seems clear that 18CV272 is significant for its ability to contribute to these and other pertinent research questions. The present study has demonstrated the integrity of sub-surface remains at the site, and additional excavations should be carried out in areas of artifact and shell concentrations to identify other similar contexts. The excavation of the features in the portion of the study area previously investigated by Otter (1987) has probably not completely exhausted the research potential of this area, since the remains of postholes or other structural remains may remain. However, if the remainder of the site is subject to further investigation, it may be desirable from a practical point of view to regard the feature excavations as representing an adequate sample of the this portion of the site.

The Archaic Period remains from Area B are of interest from the point of view of research, but the lack of intense concentrations suggests that they represent surface finds whose depositional contexts have been thoroughly disturbed by the plow. They would therefore appear to lack contextual integrity, and no further investigation is recommended for them. If there were evidence to suggest the presence of pits or other sub-plow-zone features further work would definitely be called for, but such evidence is not present here.

HISTORIC RESOURCES

Taken as a whole, the entire site appears to have been occupied since early colonial times, perhaps continuously. The occupations can be separated into distinct loci, however, and treated as separate components. The concentration of materials at "H1", near the head of the ravine, appears to date from the late eighteenth—early nineteenth century. This would correspond to the

Temporal Study Unit titled "Economic and Social Stability (1720-1860)" as defined in the Management Plan (Pogue and Smolek 1985:124). The Plan makes the point that structures from this period, and therefore by implication archaeological remains, are numerous in the Southern Maryland Region (Pogue and Smolek 1985:131), so the sacrifice of some portion of this resource base to developmental stress might be an acceptable form of "triage". On the other hand, the Plan also points out that very little research has been completed on such sites, and little is actually known about the scale of organization of these sites beyond the examination of features as isolated entities. The remains at "H1" may represent a continuity of occupation in the form of archaeological remains from early colonial times to (almost) the present, and the opportunity to examine the evolution of the subsistence patterns, building technology, spatial organization and a host of other cultural variables at a single site should not be discarded lightly. This complex chain of events may represent a cultural continuity of rather narrow compass, that could not necessarily be duplicated by research in other portions of the Region. A pattern of development peculiar to the site position near the mouth of the Patuxent might be observed. Indeed, the development of the community at Solomons represents a somewhat different kind of cultural growth than that found in the surrounding agricultural area, and this site may have been influenced by it. Therefore, some additional test excavations and background research is desirable to determine whether or not the potential for finding the remains of such a long-range in-situ site evolution is justified.

The character of the remains at "H2" is not clear, since few cultural markers were recovered. Additional testing should be carried out here to determine the nature of the occupation and particularly whether intact sub-surface remains are present in the wooded area, and whether they are related to the other historic components observed in the study area.

The colonial site at "H-3" is of particular interest for several reasons. It seems likely that occupation begins here in the seventeenth century. The Herman map of 1670 (reproduced in Otter 1987 and Pogue and Smolek 1985) shows at least two houses on Patuxent Point, though at the scale of the map precise location is impossible. The seventeenth century occupation would most likely date from the periods of "Expansion Amid Conflict with Outside Forces (1645-1680)" or "Transition to an Established Colony (1680-1720)" or both (Pogue and Smolek 1987:124). The plan indicates that

the records of the Maryland Historical Trust Inventory show only two Seventeenth Century Sites in Calvert County (Pogue and Smolek 1985:24), although a study of seventeenth century sites in Maryland and Virginia indicates that fifteen such sites have been identified, out of a total of 37 for the state (Smolek et al 1984:20). Calvert County's proportion of early sites identified from the state is large, therefore, but the absolute count is miniscule considering that the population of the county had reached 2,618 by 1675 (Pogue and Smolek 1985:52), and that the entire county had been claimed and settled by 1685 (Pogue and Smolek 1985:58). "H-3" does occupy an upland knoll setting near a small springhead following a pattern identified in a study of St. Leonard Shores, nearby (Smolek et al. 1980:170), and considering that there is almost no detailed knowledge of these sites, the significance of this site is not open to question. This is particularly true since undisturbed subsurface remains are associated with the artifact concentrations identified in the controlled surface collection. If some continuity of occupation between this component and those located to the east can be established, the opportunity exists to study the entire evolution of a southern Maryland farmstead from early Colonial times to the present, as discussed in the section on "H-2". An extensive testing program should be carried out throughout this site area to identify all of the intact manifestations of this early occupation.

CONCLUSION

More specific recommendations may be possible after the completion of the analysis, but the basic resource management needs have been determined based on the preliminary analysis of the field investigations. We would recommend that the following steps be taken, in priority order:

1. Extensive test excavations should be completed at the seventeenth century site labelled "H3" on Figure 7 to more clearly define the limits and integrity of the site.
2. The area south of the excavated features in Area D should be stripped with a grading machine to search for more sub-surface features, especially post-molds, hearths and other, different kinds of features. The objective of this procedure is to develop more information about community patterning in Selby Bay phase sites. Numerous pit excavations have been completed from this period, but almost nothing is known of dwellings, and other aspects of community organization.

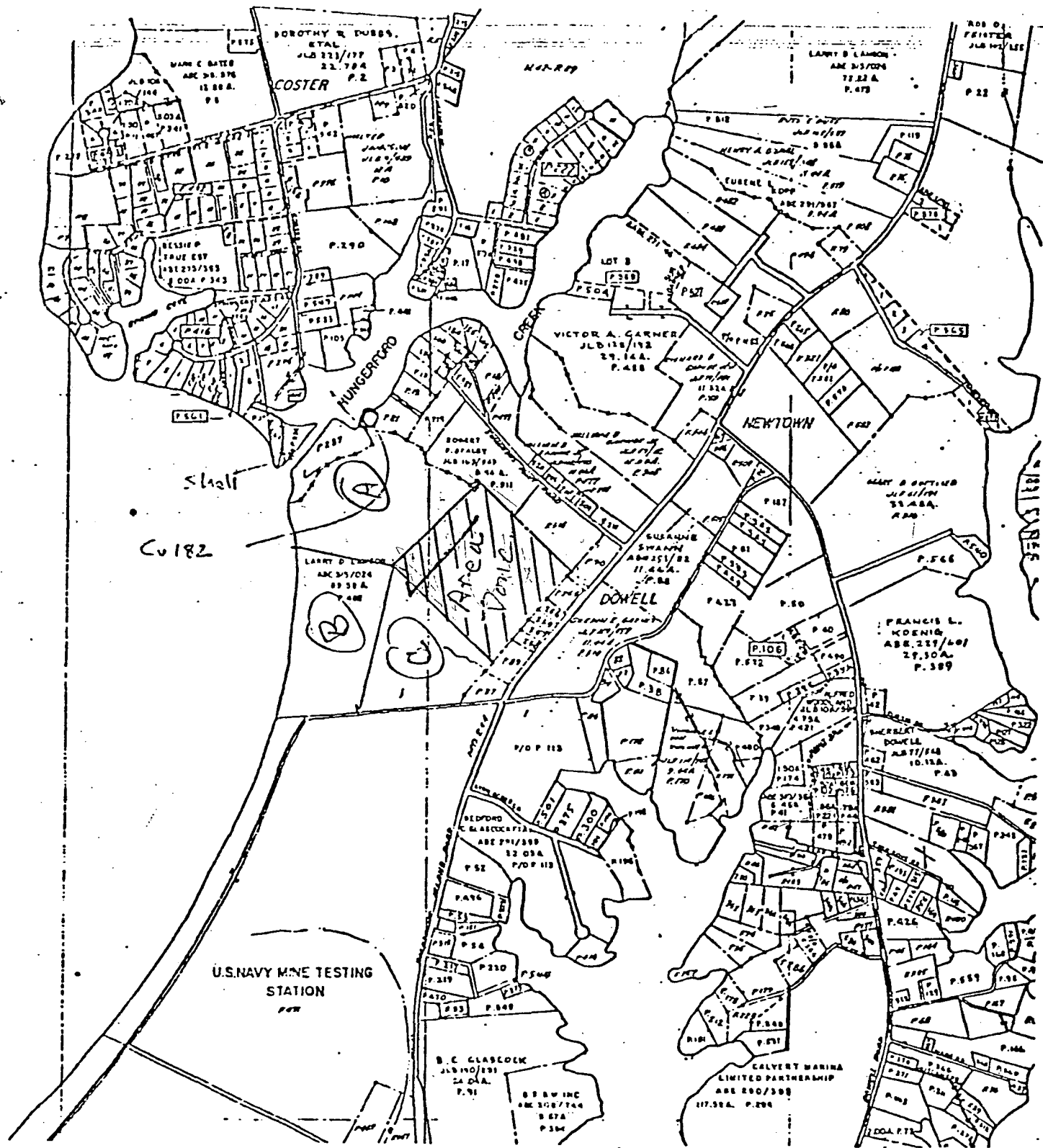
3. Limited testing of the historic sites "H1" and "H2" (Figure 7) will be desirable to more precisely define their cultural and depositional context, and determine whether or not they are sufficiently significant to warrant additional work.

After consultation with the Southern Maryland Regional Archaeologist, and concurrence with, or modification of these recommendations schedules and budgets can be prepared to complete this work.

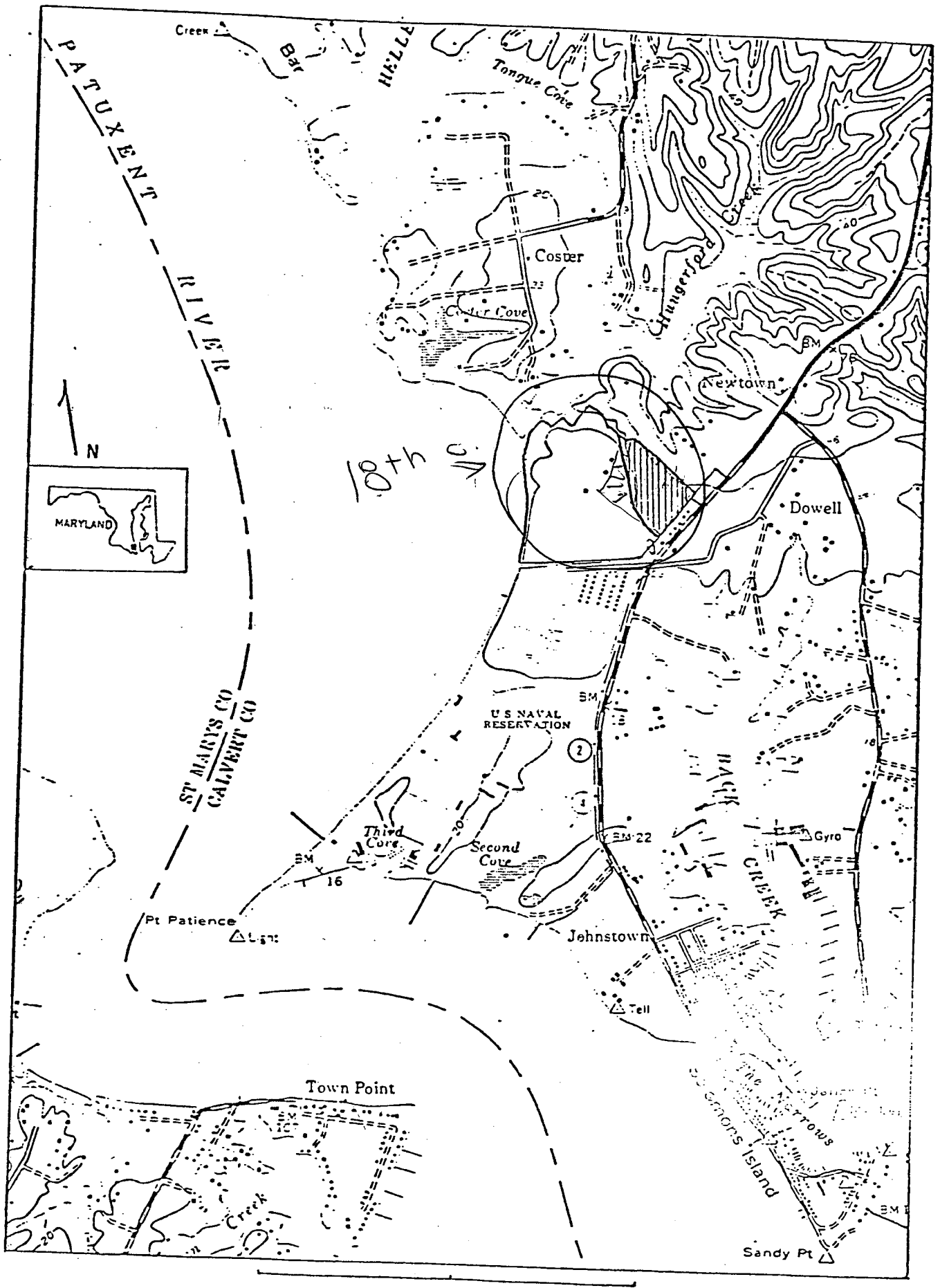
List of Figures

- 1. Project Area Map supplied with Scope of Work**
- 2. Solomons Island 7.5' Topographic Map, Area D, completed by Otter (1987)**
- 3. Plow strips and shovel tests completed by Otter**
- 4. Plan of Features 1, 2, and 4**
- 5. Plan of Feature 3**
- 6. Prehistoric Artifact Density: Controlled Surface Survey Strips, Patuxent Point Property**
- 7. Historic Artifact Density: Controlled Surface Survey Strips, Patuxent Point Property**

Figure 1: Project Area Map supplied with Scope of Work



**Figure 2: Solomons Island 7.5' Topographic Map, Area D,
completed by Otter (1987)**



**Figure 3: Plow strips and shovel tests completed by
Otter**

C-6

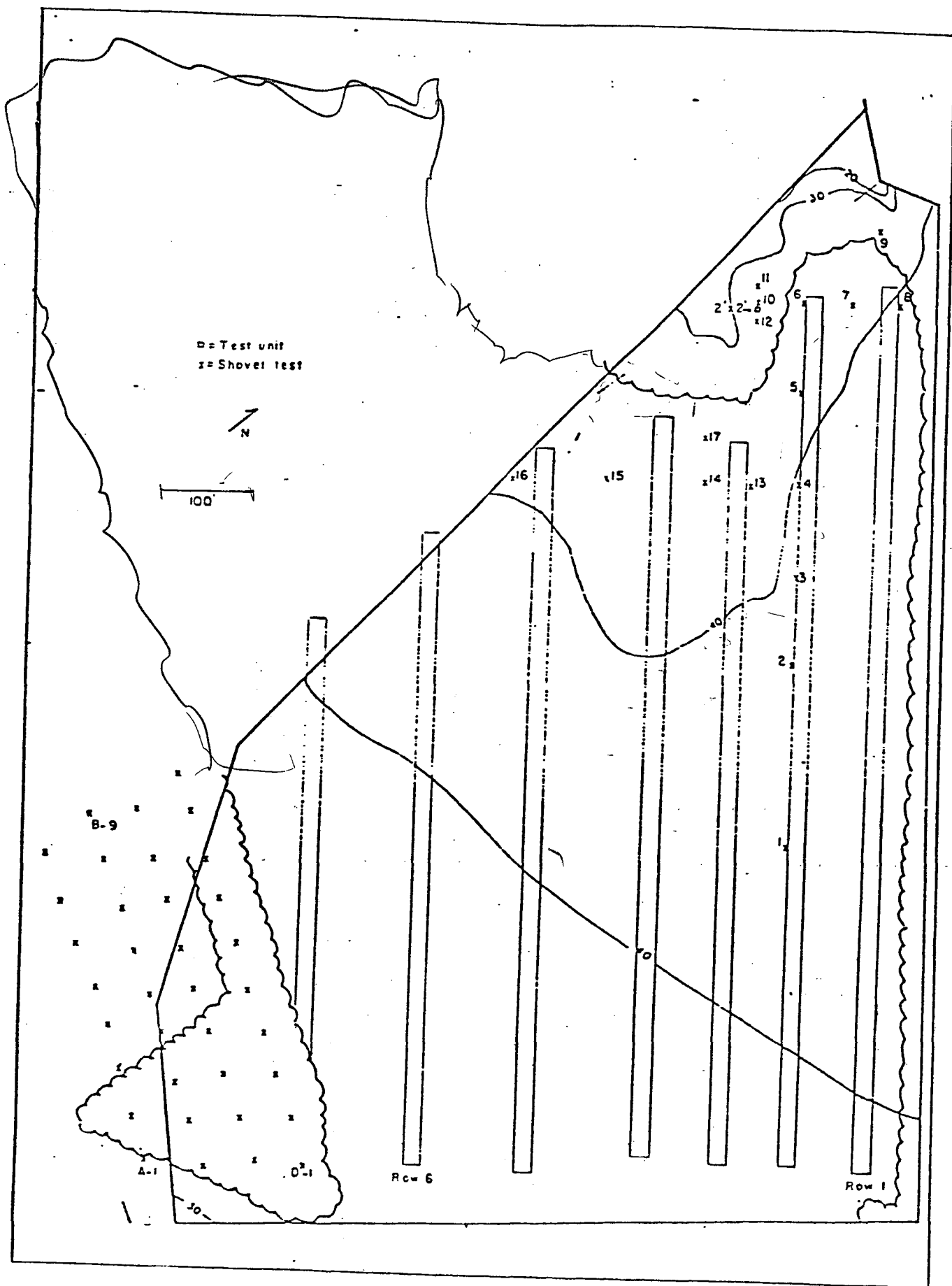
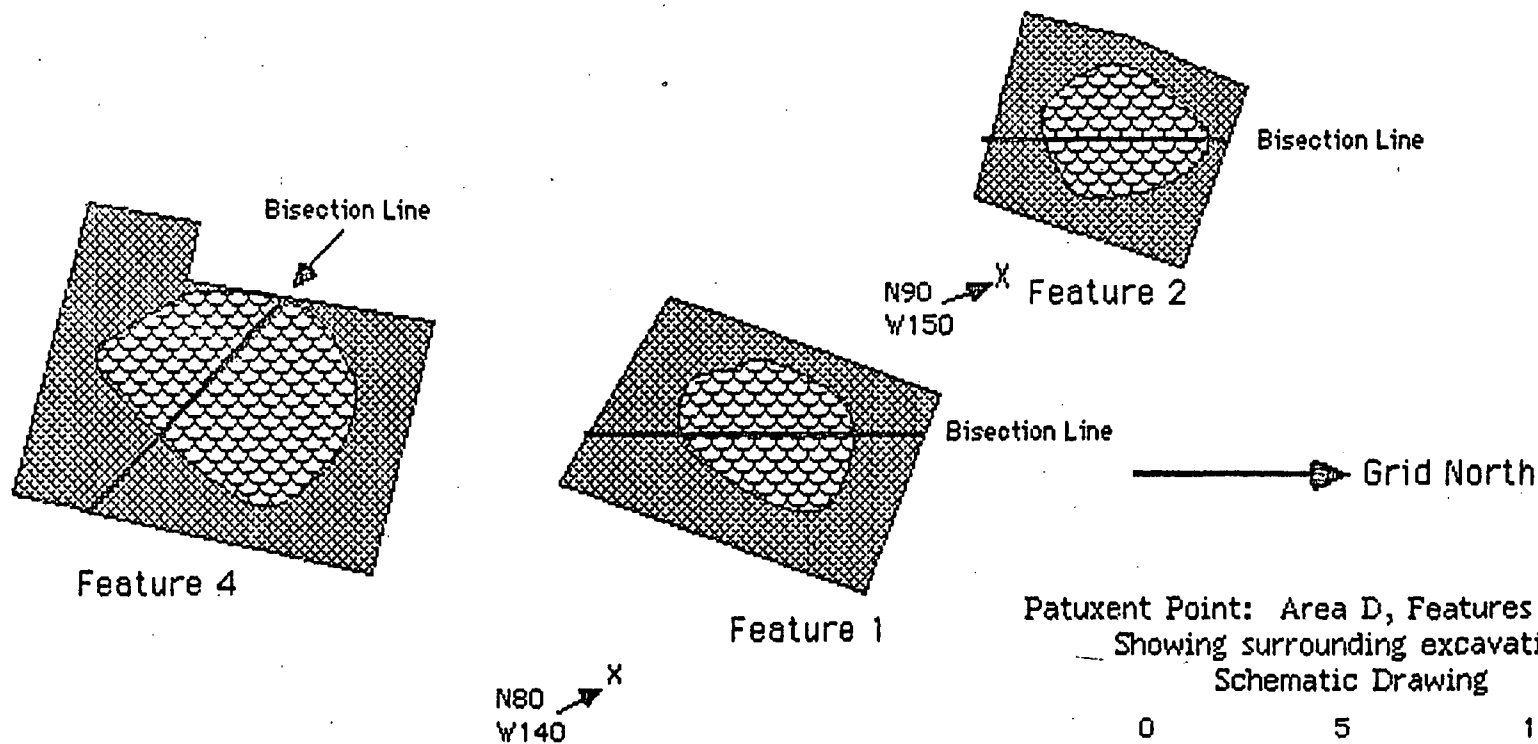


Figure 4: Plan of Features 1, 2, and 4



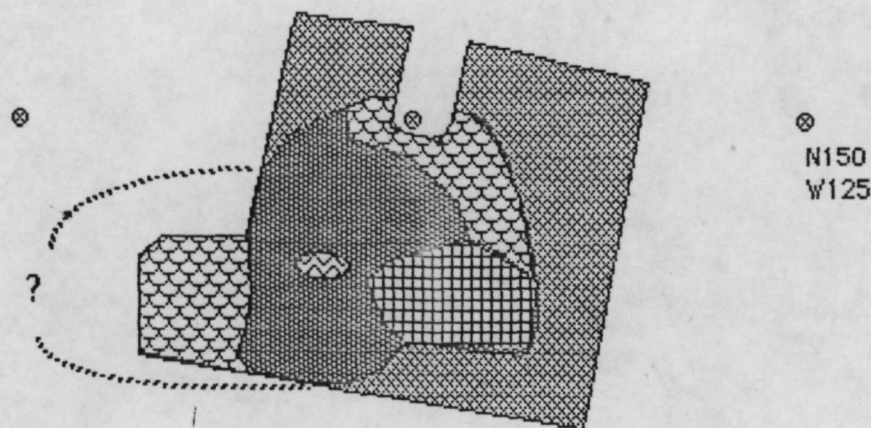
Work completed 6/24/87 - 7/2/87

Thunderbird Archeological Associates






Front Royal, Virginia

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Figure 5: Plan of Feature 3



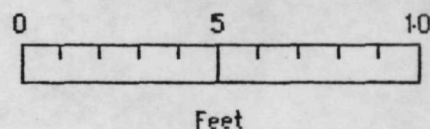
Feature 3

-  Subsoil
-  Area of pit fill excavated 6/25/87
-  Area of concentrated shell
-  Area of concentrated potsherds
-  Mottled soil, pit fill matrix

Map shows excavation margins and feature segments as seen at the bottom of the plow zone. The entire feature was not exposed, and only the area indicated was excavated.

→ Grid North

Patuxent Point: Area D, Features 3,
Showing surrounding excavation
Schematic Drawing



Work completed 6/24/87 - 7/2/87

Thunderbird Archeological Associates

Woodstock, Virginia

<Draft>

**Figure 6: Prehistoric Artifact Density: Controlled
Surface Survey Strips, Patuxent Point Property**

**Figure 7: Historic Artifact Density: Controlled Surface
Survey Strips, Patuxent Point Property**

Tables: Artifacts from Site H3, Patuxent Point Property

Project	Patuxent Poir	Client	CRJ						Method		Function/	South	South				
F.S. #	Site Numb	Area	Unit/North	Unit/East	Feet	Lev	Ware Type	Glaze	Slip	of Decor.	Color	Shape	Funct.	#	Begin	End	Sher
145		A	TPAVIII-1			?	delft	tin-enamel		Hand-pai	blue	unk	kitchen	49	1600	1802	1
145		A	TPAVIII-1			?	redware	clear lead		trailed slip		unk	kitchen	68	1630	1660	1
145		A	TPAVIII-1			?	redware	clear lead		none		unk	kitchen				5
145		A	TPAVIII-1			?	buff EW	none		none		pipe bowl	pipes				2
145		A	TPAVIII-1			?						pipe stem	pipes				1
146		A	TPAVIII-1			PZ	Kaolin					pipe stem	pipes				3
147		A	TPAVIII-2			Pit	Kaolin			rouletted rim		pipe bowl	pipes				1
147		A	TPAVIII-2			Pit	Kaolin			none		pipe stem	pipes				3
366		A	AVIII	control surface	10		redware	none		none		unk	kitchen				1
367		A	AVIII	control surface	11		redware	clear lead		none		unk	kitchen				2
367		A	AVIII	control surface	11		coarse stone	salt		none		unk	kitchen				1
368		A	AVIII	control surface	12		redware	clear lead		none		unk	kitchen				2
369		A	AVIII	control surface	13		coarse stone	salt		none		unk	kitchen				1
370		A	AVIII	control surface	14		kaolin			none		pipe stem	pipes				3
370		A	AVIII	control surface	14		kaolin			none		pipe bowl	pipes				1
370		A	AVIII	control surface	14		redware	none		incised		pipe bowl	pipes				1
370		A	AVIII	control surface	14		redware	clear lead		none		unk	kitchen				1
371		A	AVIII	control surface	15		kaolin			none		pipe stem	pipes				1
371		A	AVIII	control surface	15		redware	none		none		pipe bowl	pipes				1
371		A	AVIII	control surface	15		redware	clear lead		none		unk	kitchen				2
372		A	AVIII	control surface	16		redware	clear lead		none		unk	kitchen				1
376		A	AVII	control surface	1		coarse stone	salt		hand-pai	coba	storage:lc	kitchen	54	1690	1775	1
382		A	AVII	control surface	8		kaolin					pipe stem	pipes				1
383		A	AVII	control surface	9		redware	clear lead				unk(rim)	kitchen				1

Project						Brick	Nails	Nails	Metal
F.S. #	Area	Unit/North	Unit/East	Feature	Level	Frag	Unident	Wrought	unknown
146	A	TPAVIII-1			PZ	7	6	1	
147	A	TPAVIII-2			Pit Fill	3		1	
369	A	AVIII	control surface		13		1		
371	A	AVIII	control surface		15		3		
372	A	AVIII	(con.surf.)		16		1		
376	A	AVIII	control surface		21		1		

Project								South			Sherd
F.S. #	Area	Unit/North	Unit/East	Featu	Level	Type/Variet	Function/Shar	Funct	Base	Color	Count
147	A	TPAVIII-2			Pit Fill	Flat, unk.	?	?			
358	A	AVIII	Control Surface		1	blown, unk.	bottle, unk.	Kitchen		clear	1
361	A	AVIII	Control Surface		4	blown, unk.	bottle, unk.	Kitchen		clear	1
372	A	AVIII	control surface		16	free blown	bottle, wine	Kitchen	kick-up, apex r		1
380	A	AVII	control surface		6	case	bottle, spirits	Kitchen	kick-	olive	1

Site Number (preliminary) H3, Binford Regression Date								
Plow Strip	Unit	FS#	5/64	6/64	7/64	8/64	9/64	Total
AVII	8	382			1			1
AVIII	14	370			2	1		3
AVIII	15	371		1				1
TPAVIII-2		147				1	1	2
TPAVIII-1		145			1			1
TPAVIII-1		146		1	1	1		3
sum				2	5	3	1	11
product				12	35	24	9	80
weighted average = \bar{X} , below								7.272727
y=1931.85-38.26X		SW corner of Field A						1653.595